

KAISER ANGERED AT CHINA'S STAND

Threatens to Make Nation
Pay for "Breach of
Neutrality."

WILL DEMAND REDRESS

Japanese Troops Were Allowed to
March Through Celestial Terri-
tory Against Germans.

Notes that have been exchanged between Germany and China, the copies of which have been received in Washington, show that Germany has threatened to make China pay for her failure to prevent the Japanese forces from marching through Chinese territory in their attack upon Kiaochow. Germany complains that this was a violation of China's neutrality and should have been opposed by her. Germany has the right to demand compensation from China when she is in a position to do so.

This is taken to mean that if Kiaochow is wrested from Germany in the present struggle, the Kaiser, when peace is restored, will insist, if he has the power to do so, upon the cession by China of other Chinese territory. Of course the Kaiser's ability to carry out such a threat will depend altogether upon what the condition of his government is after the war with the allies is over. If Japan succeeds in seizing Kiaochow, Germany would be successful in the war with the European allies, the Kaiser eventually would devote himself to re-asserting Germany's lost territory in the Far East. But whatever the outcome of the war in Europe, Germany has made it apparent that she will continue to harbor resentment, not only against Japan, but against China, and the opportunity is afforded for compensating herself in the Far East.

China Makes Reply.

The German note to China, in which Austria concurred, was lodged with the Chinese foreign office on September 4. This note declared:

"China's refusal to prevent the Japanese troops from landing at Longkou constitutes a violation of neutrality. Therefore, the government of China will be held responsible and must compensate for all the losses that may be incurred by Germany on account of the conduct of the Japanese forces."

The Chinese government, in replying to Germany's note, pointed out that China did not object to the landing of Japanese troops on Chinese soil, but Japan replied that Germany herself has violated the neutrality of China through the extension of the Kiaochow defenses beyond the territory leased to Germany. Japan therefore was unable to entertain the Chinese protest. That Japan stood ready to protect China against any reprisals by Germany was indicated by one sentence in the Japanese note, that it was not incumbent upon China to compensate Germany for any losses in persons or property that might occur from the military operations.

The Chinese reply to Germany's first note was entirely unsatisfactory to the Kaiser, as is indicated by the following note presented by Baron von Maltzan, the German charge d'affaires on September 14:

Sends Another Note.

"First—After the landing of Japanese troops China has made no formal protest to Japan or England.

"Second—The demarcation of the fighting zone is vague and indefinite, and has allowed the allied forces to choose freely their route of march.

"Third—China failed to notify Germany of the decision about the zone of operations before Japanese troops landed, thus depriving Germany of opportunity to make use of the prescribed zone for defense.

"For all these reasons the German government reserves the right to take at the present time and in the future such action as it sees fit with regard to the breach of neutrality on the part of China and consequent losses to the German interests."

This last note of Germany to China remains unanswered.

Influences hostile to Japan are coloring the press dispatches received from China, with the result that the operations against Kiaochow, according to a statement issued at the Japanese Embassy here yesterday, are more or less disseminated.

"Recent cablegrams from China can only be credited with a grain of salt," says the statement. "There are sinister efforts now being made in China, as elsewhere, to give color to domestic newspaper reports and telegrams going abroad. Groundless reports designed to cast a slur on the reputation of the Japanese soldiers are thus more or less disseminated."

Practices Troops' Conduct.

"The alleged ruthless conduct of Japanese troops in Shantung, said to be contained in a letter coming from Kiaochow, is nothing more than a malicious caricature."

"A dispatch addressed to the Shanghai Mercury by a foreigner living in Peking, says in part: 'The rigid discipline of the Japanese army and the decorum of the rank and file are simply

laudable. After the landing of Japanese troops the citizens were at ease and calm. As to Chinese women, the Japanese are taking the most scrupulous care not to annoy them in any way. The Japanese soldiers are received everywhere with hearty welcome.'"

"In fine, the Japanese soldiers are living up to their reputation as established at the time of the Russo-Japanese war and the Boxer uprising. The strictest maintenance of discipline and the utter abstinence from unnecessary molestations are their code of behavior."

Japanese Flier Killed.

Chetow, China, Sept. 25.—A Japanese hydro-aeroplane reconnoitering over Kiaochow was attacked by a German aeroplanes from the Tsingtau fortress last night. The Japanese machine was wrecked and the aviator killed.

Both the Germans and the Japanese are making use of aeroplanes constantly for scout duty. About every night aeroplanes can be seen high over Kiaochow and the adjacent coast.

Peking, Sept. 25.—Japanese troops have seized the Chinese town of Weihsien in Shantung province and the Chinese foreign office today sent a protest to the Japanese legation, pointing out that Weihsien is far outside the zone of fighting fixed for the campaign.

Weihsien is about eighty miles from Tsingtau and twenty miles west of the boundary of the German territory of Kiaochow. It is on the railroad running to Tientsin.

The Japanese took possession of the railroad station and the cars there. Chinese troops at Weihsien made no attempt to oppose the Japanese.

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GERMANS NOT 'DEADEYE DICKS'

Wounded British Soldiers
Think Force Not Aim Carries
Early Points of Vantage.

LOSSES ARE ENORMOUS

One States He Does Not Think Many
of His Companions-at-arms
Are Killed.

London, Sept. 26.—Several hundred wounded British troops are now arriving daily in London, and they bring with them highly interesting personal stories of the war. At the railway stations, the wounded are always greeted with cheers, and money, flowers and delicacies are showered on them.

"It was at Mons on Monday on the bridge across the canal there, right in the thick of it," said a young infantryman. "It was there that I got this trouble, a bullet in the thigh," he added, pointing to a bandaged limb. "But I got the chap who did it," he went on gaily, and produced a tobacco tin, in which, with a few shreds of tobacco, was a shrapnel bullet.

"We did not have much shelter where 'was," he said. "We just had to do the best we could."

"The fire was frightfully heavy, but you know they cannot shoot for toffee, and waste an awful lot of ammunition. The artillery are the worst, but even they can't shoot. It's a matter that does it nothing else."

"As soon as we shot one lot down another came up. That's what happened all the time. Their losses must be enormous."

"Shoot!" contemptuously echoed a burly infantryman, whose head was swathed in bandages. "Germans shoot! Why, they could not hit this station at 1,000 yards."

Chased from Hospitals.

An Arzayl and Sutherland Highlander with a tremendous Scottish accent held forth from a stretcher to a group of listeners.

"I wonder whether we shall be allowed to stop in the hospital here," he said. "I've been chased out of two already. The Germans shelled us in the field hospitals, but they didn't do much damage, you know—artillery don't unless they can shoot, and these couldn't."

"I've been picking up clothes as I came down," he went on, pointing to his shoes and socks. "These are French, and so is this blanket," he said, and

was going to give further details when he was picked up and placed in a motorcar.

"Tell you another time—the French have been awfully kind to us," he cried as he was borne off.

One Says Few Britons Are Dead.

"I think a great many of our fellows are only wounded," said a cavalryman. "It does not do to take too much notice of what we hear. We were told out there that the Second Dragoons had been cut up, but we came across them, and they had lost very few men."

"The Germans were like a great, big battering ram," said another. "They did not seem to mind how many were killed, and sometimes their men were simply thrown away."

"At one place the German infantry filled the streets and were simply mown down by our guns. It was terrible punishment."

"They have been suffering heavily all along, but the French are chasing them now, and they are getting it in the neck properly."

Injured Men Only Smile.

The first Red Cross train that arrived at Waterloo carried officers. First of all, those who were able to walk were assisted to alight. Whatever their pain, they disguised it by smiling, and several were smoking.

Some had their heads enveloped in bandages, others wore slings. Many walked with a limp, and several placed their arms round the necks of R. A. M. C. men, and were assisted to vehicles.

One man walked with the aid of a crutch. Another had been hurt on the jaw, but he was smoking a pipe with great relish.

Here and there tunics were torn. In some cases they had been ripped open down the arms or on the shoulder to permit the surgeons to attend to the wounds.

With expedition the officers whose injuries were not severe were placed in taxicabs, motorcars, and private omnibuses.

Read Papers, Smoke Cigarettes.

Then the stretcher brigade turned its attention to the officers who remained in the "wards" of the train. Pillows and blankets were placed on the stretchers, and a procession filed up the platform and entered the train.

The first officer brought out was reading a newspaper and smoking a cigarette. The next man, too, was smoking. His injury was to the leg.

A third had his knees drawn up. All except one were looking cheery.

Ambulance wagons and buses were waiting, and one by one the wounded were placed on beds and driven to the hospital.

The R. A. M. C. and the Ambulance Corps were still engaged in the field hospitals, but when a second train plattered with Red Crosses, ran in at the adjoining platform.

Soon the soldiers were flocking out of the carriages. The first group to walk to the cars mostly wore slings.

There were bandaged heads, arms, and shoulders, but the soldiers themselves

A Beautiful Portal In the Palace of Education at Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco, 1915.

THIS photograph reveals not only the completed condition of the exhibit palace at San Francisco, but gives an idea of their lavish ornamentation. The portal here shown in Spanish renaissance architecture is that of the Palace of Education. The Exposition will open Feb. 20, 1915.



were in the best of spirits and jumped into the buses with the friskiness of schoolboys.

Some of the wounded, however, were more seriously injured. One man lay on a stretcher, which was allowed to rest on the ground for some time, and a doctor examined him and felt his pulse.

Others, too weak to move much, were lifted from stretchers into vans, where they were made more comfortable on mattresses and blankets, with soft white pillows for their heads.

Rugs were wrapped around them, and so they made the journey to the hospital with a minimum of inconvenience.

As a party of the wounded were being driven through Moorgate street, they were heartily cheered by a large crowd of business men.

The flower-girls threw their blossoms at the soldiers.

SAYS MAN SHOT MRS. BAILEY.

New York, Sept. 26.—Declaring that a man and not a woman fired the shot

EARLY'S CASE SHOWS NEED OF LEPER HOME

Commissioners Want Him Deported,
but There's No Place to
Send Him.



With little prospect of Congress at this session passing the bill for the establishment of a national leprosarium, the District Commissioners yesterday renewed their efforts to get the Secretary of the Treasury to order the deportation of John Early, the leper, who for several months has been in quarantine on the banks of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac.

It is costing the District government approximately \$4 a day to care for Early. The Commissioners several weeks ago wrote the Treasury Department, asking that Early be sent away from Washington, but received no reply. Yesterday the Commissioners in another letter told the Secretary of the Treasury that Early never was a resident of the city and was a Commissioner's point out that Early's first visit here was for business with the United States government, and that his second and third trips here were in violation of the interstate quarantine regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Representative Fred Britton, of Illinois, has introduced a bill providing for a national home for lepers, but until this bill is passed and the leprosarium is built the Commissioners do not think it just that this city should bear the burden of Early's upkeep.

King George and Kitchener
Review 150,000 Recruits

London, Sept. 26.—The new British army, composed of 150,000 men recruited throughout the United Kingdom, was reviewed at Aldershot today by King George and Earl Kitchener, the secretary of state for war.

The King was heartily cheered by the soldiers, who will soon be fighting for him on French soil.

Justice Kelly gave the letters to detectives to find the woman at the address she gave.

PROTESTS ACCUSATION.

New Haven, Sept. 26.—Samuel Hemingway, a director of the New Haven Road, and president of the Second National Bank of this city, today declared his bank was unjustly accused of hoarding reserves.

AUTOS DO SPLENDID SERVICE FOR POLICE

Maj. Sylvester Hopes to Persuade
Congress to Buy Auto Patrols for
Each Precinct Next Year.

The automobile has done wonders for the police department. There are now six motor-driven patrols serving the precincts and one at headquarters for the use of detectives.

In his last annual report Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, pointed out the advantages of the automobile in the police department every where are modernizing in the application of the motor vehicle, first, for the reason that it is expedient, and the saving of time following a murder, burglary, or other alarm in most instances means enhanced chances for arrest and recovery. In fact, the use of the automobile has enabled the police to apprehend housebreakers while they were at work on the premises selected for burglary.

Though the automobile patrol was introduced here a year or two ago, police headquarters did not have a car to send men out on busy cases until a few weeks ago. Already this car has more than proved its worth.

Eventually Maj. Sylvester hopes that he will be able to get money enough from Congress to buy an automobile patrol for each precinct. As it is now one car must do the work of two, there being eleven full precincts and two sub-stations.

BUFFALOIAN DIES IN FIRE
AT SALVATION ARMY HOME

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 26.—One man is dead as the result of a fire which destroyed the Salvation Army Industrial Home, a four-story building in the heart of the wholesale district, early today. Firemen rescued sixty persons trapped in the burning building.

Nicholas J. Sawyer, janitor of the building, was killed. Four firemen were injured when a floor gave way. The loss was only \$4,000, the building being an old one.

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The Daylight Store—whose methods and merchandise will sustain the closest scrutiny.



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It's in reality only a charge system—designed for your convenience—arranged to permit you to buy what you want when you want it—and to distribute the paying over such a period of time as will best suit you. It carries no penalties with it—imposes no additional expense—entails no embarrassments whatever. You make your selections—and charge them. That's all there is to it.

Convenient—unconditional—purely accommodation.

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Unprecedented in all our thirty years. The greatest assemblage of patterns—the strongest assortment of values—the most radical departure from regular prices. No matter what Floor Covering need you have—you can supply it here now at wonderful saving.

AXMINSTER RUGS	TAPESTRY-BRUSSELS
In rich colorings—and new designs—and well-known grades.	Both in novelty and conventional designs. Look to the values—they're immense.
\$24.00—8-3x10.6 \$18.00	\$15.00—9x12 \$11.25
\$32.00—9x12 \$24.00	\$16.00—9x12 \$12.00
\$28.00—8-3x10.6 \$21.00	\$20.00—9x12 \$15.00
\$22.00—7-6x9 \$16.50	\$14.00—8-10x6 \$10.50
\$18.00—6x9 \$13.50	\$17.00—8-8x11 \$12.75
\$36.00—9x12 \$27.50	\$24.00—9x12 \$18.00
	\$24.00—8-3x10.6 \$18.00
	\$15.00—7x9 \$11.25
	\$30.00—9x12 \$22.50
	\$28.00—8-3x10.6 \$21.00
	MOHAIR RUGS
	In solid colors—or the most desirable tones.
	\$6.00—24x48, special \$4.35
	\$8.50—30x60, special \$6.50

Hall Rack

Golden Oak, handsome finish, with fixtures at side for umbrellas and canes; box in seat; coat hooks; and bevel French plate mirror.

Usual \$15.00 Value, \$11.85

Folding Card Table

Mahogany finish, with felt top; folds up compactly, as shown; firm and rigid when open.

Actual \$2.50 Value, \$1.49

Brass Costumer

Very heavy 2-inch post, with hooks surrounding; in the base a heavy brass ring bracing the standards and making them strong and rigid.

They come to us at a special price, and so they go to you—

Actual \$6.00 Value, \$2.98

Rocking Chair

Made for comfort and durability. Quarter-sawn Oak finish, with wood seat; heavy panel back—and strongly braced.

Actual \$3.00 Value, \$1.69

The Biggest Bed Bargains IN BRASS AND WHITE ENAMEL

We do positively guarantee your satisfaction with any one of these Beds you may select. Its construction and design and finish is of the most reliable character.

White Enamel Beds	Regular \$10 Value	Special \$6.45
\$3.50 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$1.95		
\$5.00 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$3.75		
\$6.50 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$4.85		
\$8.00 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$6.00		
\$9.00 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$6.75		
\$9.00 Bed, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, \$6.75		
\$9.00 Bed, 3 ft. wide, \$6.75		
\$10.00 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$7.50		
\$10.00 Bed, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, \$7.50		
\$13.00 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$9.75		
\$13.00 Bed, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, \$9.75		
\$13.00 Bed, 3 ft. wide, \$9.75		
\$16.00 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$12.00		
\$20.00 Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$15.00		

During this Sale of Beds you'll find the best styles of Springs and Mattresses, in all required sizes, at SPECIAL PRICES.

Brass Beds

Brass Beds	Regular \$10 Value	Special \$6.45
\$9.00 Satin, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$6.75		
\$9.00 Bright, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$6.75		
\$10.00 Satin, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$7.50		
\$10.00 Bright, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$7.50		
\$12.00 Satin, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, \$9.00		
\$12.00 Bright, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, \$9.00		
\$12.00 Satin, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$9.00		
\$12.00 Bright, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$9.00		
\$18.00 Satin, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$13.50		
\$18.00 Bright, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, \$13.50		
\$20.00 Satin, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, \$15.00		
\$20.00 Bright, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, \$15.00		

Dining Table

A most desirable model; substantial and serviceable; solid Oak. Golden Oak finish, with heavy pedestal; extensible to 6 feet.

Actual \$15 Value, \$10

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Sells at all drug stores.
Always on hand at O'DONNELL'S DRUG STORE, 804 F Street Northwest.
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25c Full Quart
Will allow of triple dilution.
The World's BEST.
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